



Pathology resident education in laboratory administration and clinical chemistry is less effective than other areas of pathology, as measured by the ASCP Resident In-Service Examination (RISE)



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Context

Pathologists, the directors of most hospital and commercial laboratories, obtain fundamental training in laboratory medicine during residency. The American Society for Clinical Pathology has provided the Residency Inservice Examination (RISE) to pathology residency programs for over 20 years. The RISE is used as an assessment tool by every pathology residency program in the US, and examines clinical chemistry, cytopathology, forensics, hematopathology, immunopathology, laboratory administration, microbiology, surgical pathology, transfusion medicine, and special topics (molecular pathology, cytogenetics, flow cytometry).

Objective and Methods

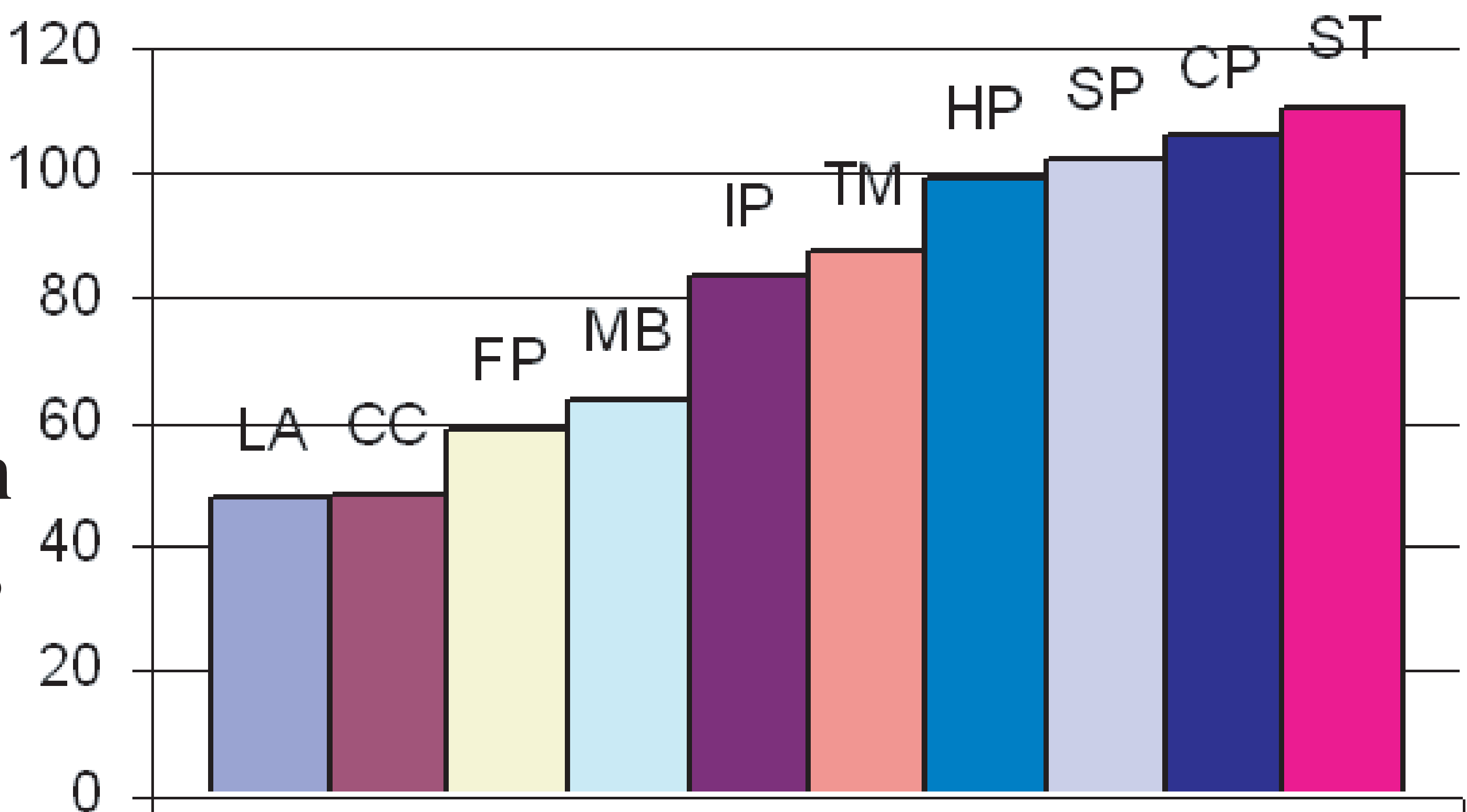
For pathology residents completing training in years 1999 through 2004, the differences in mean scores between the first and fifth years were compared to ascertain whether scores increase uniformly in all content areas. Effective training in laboratory medicine should result in increasing scores in all RISE content areas.

RISE Results by Graduating Class											
Year of training	Class of 1999										
	Overall	CC	CP	FP	HP	IP	LA	MB	SP	ST	TM
1	393	383	378	409	405	424	428	407	404	376	408
2	448	455	443	450	451	447	447	453	448	442	444
3	443	433	447	446	447	451	443	434	446	442	432
4	476	459	496	474	478	463	460	474	488	493	480
5	486	453	502	480	491	480	488	483	502	494	480
Increment	93	70	124	71	86	56	60	76	98	118	72
Year of training	Class of 2000										
	Overall	CC	CP	FP	HP	IP	LA	MB	SP	ST	TM
1	420	433	404	435	409	430	436	425	414	434	407
2	425	428	425	423	425	424	438	428	422	421	421
3	453	446	463	454	452	438	451	451	460	468	452
4	478	462	489	478	484	481	480	477	488	481	473
5	478	450	490	468	482	484	463	466	498	501	473
Increment	58	17	86	33	73	54	27	41	84	67	66
Year of training	Class of 2001										
	Overall	CC	CP	FP	HP	IP	LA	MB	SP	ST	TM
1	399	414	393	406	383	402	413	406	396	388	393
2	436	443	435	442	431	421	433	438	441	442	434
3	463	454	470	464	467	458	466	464	468	466	460
4	473	454	480	467	481	476	457	469	489	504	471
5	467	444	480	465	474	467	463	457	483	470	470
Increment	68	30	87	59	91	65	50	51	87	82	77
Year of training	Class of 2002										
	Overall	CC	CP	FP	HP	IP	LA	MB	SP	ST	TM
1	403	426	388	417	393	390	412	409	401	409	400
2	438	454	436	443	464	439	436	441	431	438	448
3	449	440	454	448	454	446	445	447	452	458	449
4	452	439	456	450	459	455	449	444	461	460	454
5	492	495	489	493	484	492	492	484	490	491	484
Increment	89	69	101	76	91	102	80	75	89	82	84
Year of training	Class of 2003										
	Overall	CC	CP	FP	HP	IP	LA	MB	SP	ST	TM
1	380	392	370	394	366	391	410	392	374	364	373
2	414	422	411	409	415	423	416	417	413	409	416
3	432	421	438	428	435	432	435	427	440	433	436
4	478	478	474	476	468	475	476	469	473	475	471

Mean Increments in RISE Scores by Class and Content Area											
Class of	overall	CC	CP	FP	HP	IP	LA	MB	SP	ST	TM
2004	94	52	120	37	126	136	29	63	124	194	110
2003	100	53	119	78	130	86	38	72	132	120	114
2002	89	69	101	76	91	102	80	75	89	82	84
2001	68	30	87	59	91	65	50	51	87	82	77
2000	58	17	86	33	73	54	27	41	84	67	66
1999	93	70	124	71	86	56	60	76	98	118	72
Mean increment	83.66667	48.5	106.1667	59	99.5	83.16667	47.33333	63	102.3333	110.5	87.16667

Increments in RISE scores by content area

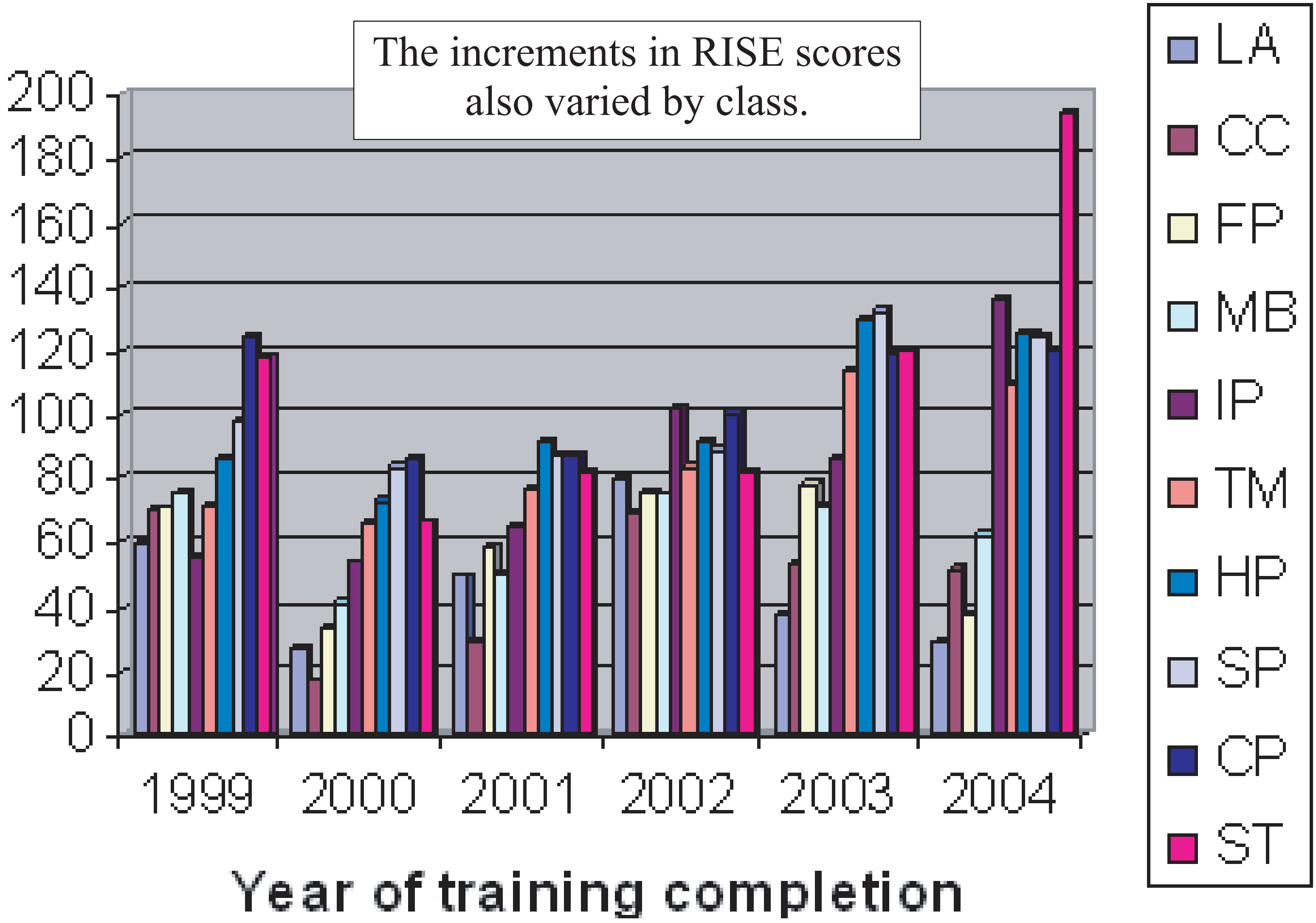
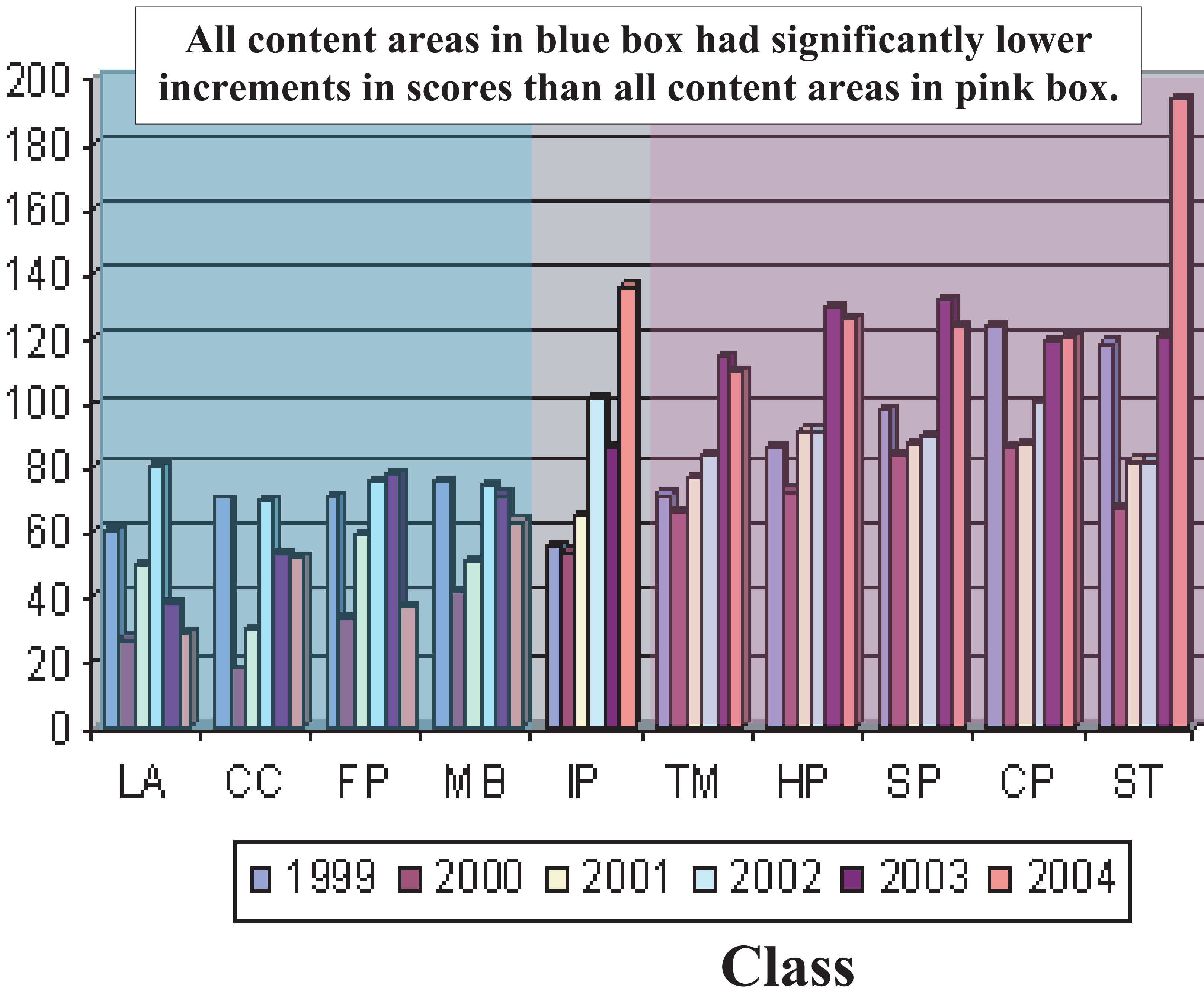
Mean increment in RISE scores



Content Areas

LA=Laboratory administration, CC=Clinical chemistry, FP=Forensic pathology, MB=Microbiology, IP=Immunopathology, TM=Transfusion medicine, HP=Hematopathology, SP=Surgical pathology, CP=Cytopathology, ST=Special topics

Mean increment in RISE scores



Conclusions and Questions

The effectiveness of pathology residency training appears to vary by content area, with laboratory administration having the lowest increment in RISE scores. If improving quality in laboratory medicine depends on effective laboratory directors, more attention should be directed toward graduate medical education in laboratory administration.

These findings generate more questions than conclusions. Why the differences?

Do pathology residency programs do a better job in anatomic than clinical pathology?

Do the differences reflect more effective learning in the more "hands on" content areas?

Do the differences reflect the fundamental motivations of most residents for entering pathology?

Does the RISE do a better job assessing knowledge in some areas than others?